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EXAMINER	
NGUYEN, JOSEPH D	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2683	

DATE MAILED: 04/22/2004

9

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/862,643	NELSON ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Joseph D Nguyen	2683	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *22 May 2001*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *3-20 and 22-27* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) *16-19* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *2-15,20 and 22-27* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *22 May 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claims 3, 6-8, and 14-15 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Regarding claim 3, 6-8, 14-15, the abbreviations AHF, and PHF need to be defined. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

3. Claims 20, 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Lee (6,076,000).

Regarding claim 20, Lee further discloses an aftermarket hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone, comprising: a base unit having an integral generally annular nose insertable into a vehicle power socket (#11 fig. 1), said base including a housing, a finger insertable recess in the housing with a switch (#15 fig. 1) therein for operating the hands free unit.

Regarding claim 23, Lee discloses a vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone having internal audio circuitry for an internal speaker and an internal microphone (abstract, fig. 1, and fig. 4-5), comprising: a base unit, a vehicle separable connector quickly connectable to the vehicle's power supply for supplying

power to the base unit, said base unit including a hands free speaker and a hands free microphone, and a circuit in the base unit permitting connection of the base unit to a phone during a call without interrupting the call (abstract, fig. 1, fig. 4-5, and col. 2 line 42 thru col. 3 line 5).

Regarding claim 24, Lee further discloses a vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone as defined in claim 23, including means for activating the base unit while the call is in process (#15 fig. 1, and col. 2 line 42 thru col. 3 line 5).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 3-15, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee (6,076,000) in view of Braitberg et al. (5,479,479).

Regarding claim 3, Lee discloses a vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone having internal audio circuitry for an internal speaker and an internal microphone (abstract, fig. 1), comprising:

a) a base unit (fig. 1-6),

b) a vehicle separable connector quickly connectable to the vehicle's power supply for supplying power to the base unit (fig. 1-2), said base unit including a hands

free speaker and a hands free microphone (abstract, fig. 1-6, col. 2 line 4 thru col. 3 line 10),

c) AHF control means in the base unit for commanding the telephone to disconnect the telephone's internal speaker and internal microphone and connect the internal audio circuits to the base unit and to activate the base unit hands free speaker and hands free microphone (abstract, #15 fig. 2, col. 2 line 20 thru col. 3 line 10),

d) PHF control means (control circuit with the mode selection of a switch are used to commanding the telephone to PHF mode) in the base unit for commanding the telephone to connect the telephone's internal speaker and internal microphone to the internal audio circuits and to deactivate the base unit hands free speaker and hands free microphone, and a manually operable switch in the base unit for selecting alternatively the AHF control or the PHF control (abstract, #15 fig. 2, col. 2 line 20 thru col. 3 line 10), [A vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone as defined in Claim 1, wherein the]. However, Lee does not specifically disclose wherein said AHF control means and the PHF control means [are] being incorporated in part in a microprocessor in the base unit, said microprocessor generating and sending an ID request packet to the phone, and receiving an ID packet from the phone to determine the model of telephone.

Braitberg et al. teaches AHF control means and the PHF control means [are] being incorporated in part in a microprocessor in the base unit, said microprocessor generating and sending an ID request packet to the phone, and receiving an ID packet from the phone to determine the model of telephone (fig. 14-15,

col. 10 line 10 thru col. 11 line 55). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Lee system with the teaching of Braitberg et al. of microprocessor for generating and sending an ID request packet to determine the model of telephone in order to be able to powering a cellular phone through the car's battery, thereby maintaining the charge of the phone's internal battery, providing the level of DC voltage required to the model of telephone, and synchronizing between hands-free and the telephone.

Regarding claim 4, Braitberg et al. further discloses a vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone as defined in Claim 3, said microprocessor utilizing the ID packet from the phone to identify a look-up value on a table, said microprocessor utilizing the look-up value to generate an AHF packet and send it to the telephone as part of the AHF control means (col. 10 line 19 thru col. 11 line 55).

Regarding claim 5, Braitberg et al. further discloses a vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone as defined in Claim 3, said microprocessor utilizing the ID packet from the phone to identify a look-up value in a table, said microprocessor utilizing the look-up value to generate a PHF packet and send it to the telephone as part of the PHF control means (col. 10 line 19 thru col. 11 line 55).

Regarding claim 6, Lee discloses a vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone having internal audio circuitry for an internal speaker and an internal microphone (abstract, fig. 1), comprising:

a) a base unit (fig. 2),

b) a vehicle separable connector quickly connectable to the vehicle's power supply for supplying power to the base unit (fig. 1-2), said base unit including a hands free speaker and a hands free microphone (abstract, fig. 1-6, col. 2 line 4 thru col. 3 line 10),

c) AHF control means in the base unit for commanding the telephone to disconnect the telephone's internal speaker and internal microphone and connect the internal audio circuits to the base unit and to activate the base unit hands free speaker and hands free microphone (abstract, #15 fig. 2, col. 2 line 20 thru col. 3 line 10),

d) PHF control means in the base unit for commanding the telephone to connect the telephone's internal speaker and internal microphone to the internal audio circuits and to deactivate the base unit hands free speaker and hands free microphone (control circuit with the mode selection of a switch are used to commanding the telephone to PHF mode) (abstract, #15 fig. 2, col. 2 line 20 thru col. 3 line 10), and

e) a manually operable switch (#15, fig. 1-2) in the base unit for selecting alternatively the AHF control or the PHF control, [A vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone as defined in Claim 1,]. However, Lee does not specifically discloses a microprocessor in the hands free unit for requesting model number identification from the phone and utilizing that identification to develop commands to the telephone in the AHF control means and the PHF control means.

Braitberg et al. teaches a microprocessor in the hands free unit, for requesting model number identification from the phone and utilizing that identification to develop commands to the telephone in the AHF control Means and the PHF control means

(#208 fig. 14, col. 10 line 10 thru col. 11 line 55). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Lee system with the teaching of Braitberg et al. of a microprocessor in the hands free unit for requesting model number identification from the phone and utilizing that identification to develop commands to the telephone in the AHF control means and the PHF control means in order to be able to powering a cellular phone through the car's battery, thereby maintaining the charge of the phone's internal battery, provide the level of DC voltage required to the model of telephone, and synchronized between hands-free and the telephone.

Regarding claim 7, Lee discloses a vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone having internal audio circuitry for an internal speaker and an internal microphone (abstract, fig. 1-2), comprising:

a) a base unit (fig. 2),

b) a vehicle separable connector quickly connectable to the vehicle's power supply for supplying power to the base unit (fig. 1-2), said base unit including a hands free speaker and a hands free microphone (abstract, fig. 1-2, col. 2 line 4 thru co. 3 line 10),

c) AHF control means (abstract, #15 fig. 1-2, col. 2 line 4 thru co. 3 line 10) in the base unit for commanding the telephone to disconnect the telephone's internal speaker and internal microphone and connect the internal audio circuits to the base unit and to activate the base unit hands free speaker and hands free microphone,

d) PHF control means (abstract, #15 fig. 1-2, col. 2 line 4 thru co. 3 line 10) in the base unit for commanding the telephone to connect the telephone's internal speaker and internal microphone to the internal audio circuits and to deactivate the base unit hands free speaker and hands free microphone, and

e) a manually operable switch (abstract, #15 fig. 1-2, col. 2 line 4 thru co. 3 line 10) in the base unit for selecting alternatively the AHF control or the PHF control, [A vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone as defined in Claim 1]. However, Lee does not specifically discloses a duplexing circuit for attenuating the level of the hands free microphone at predetermined values of the telephone's internal audio circuits.

Braitberg et al. teaches a duplexing circuit for attenuating the level of the hands free microphone at predetermined values of the telephone's internal audio circuits (fig. 14-15, col. 11 lines 35-45, and col. 12 lines 47-54). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Lee system with the teaching of Braitberg et al. of a duplexing circuit in order to adjust the audio level.

Regarding claim 8, Lee discloses a vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone having internal audio circuitry for an internal speaker and an internal microphone (abstract, fig. 1-2), comprising:

a) a base unit (fig. 2),

b) a vehicle separable connector quickly connectable to the vehicle's power supply for supplying power to the base unit (fig. 1-2), said base unit including a hands

free speaker and a hands free microphone (fig. 1-6, col. 2 line 9 thru col. 3 line 10). However, Lee does not specifically disclose a microprocessor in the base unit for sending an ID request packet to the telephone and receiving a phone ID packet from the phone, said microprocessor utilizing the same ID packet to generate an AHF packet to the telephone for commanding the telephone to disconnect the telephone's internal speaker and internal microphone and connect the internal audio circuits to the base unit and to activate the base unit hands free speaker and hands free microphone.

Braitberg et al. teaches a microprocessor in the base unit for sending an ID request packet to the telephone and receiving a phone ID packet from the phone, said microprocessor utilizing the same ID packet to generate an AHF packet to the telephone for commanding the telephone to disconnect the telephone's internal speaker and internal microphone and connect the internal audio circuits to the base unit and to activate the base unit hands free speaker and hands free microphone (fig. 14-15, col. 10 line 10 thru col. 11 line 55). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Lee system with the teaching of Braitberg et al. of a microprocessor in the base unit for sending an ID request packet and generating an AHF packet to command the telephone in order to determine the mode between hands-free mode or the telephone mode.

Regarding claim 9, Braitberg et al. further discloses a vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone as defined in Claim 8, said microprocessor utilizing the phone ID packet to generate a PHF packet to the telephone for commanding the telephone to connect the telephone's internal speaker and internal

microphone to the internal audio circuits (fig. 14-15, col. 10 line 10 thru col. 11 line 55). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Lee system with the teaching of Braitberg et al. of a microprocessor in the base unit for sending an ID request packet and generating an PHF packet to command the telephone in order to determine the mode between hands-free mode or the telephone mode.

Regarding claim 10, Braitberg further discloses a vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone as defined in Claim 8, said microprocessor repeatedly sending the AHF packet to the telephone to maintain the telephone in an AHF mode when desired (fig. 14-15, col. 11 lines 46-55). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Lee system with the teaching of Braitberg et al. of microprocessor sending the AHF packet in order to maintain the telephone in the desire mode. This is also well known in the art.

Regarding claim 11, Braitberg et al. further discloses a vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone as defined in Claim 9, said microprocessor repeatedly sending the PHF packet to the telephone to maintain the telephone in a PHF mode when desired (fig. 14-15, col. 11 lines 46-55). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Lee system with the teaching of Braitberg et al. of microprocessor sending the PHF packet in order to maintain the telephone in the desire mode. This is also well known in the art.

Regarding claim 12, Braitberg et al. further discloses a vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone as defined in Claim 8, said microprocessor

utilizing the ID packet from the phone to identify a look-up value in a table, said microprocessor utilizing the look-up value to generate an AHF packet and send it to the telephone as part of the AHF control means (col. 9 line 15 thru col. 10 line 30).

Regarding claim 13, Braitberg et al. further discloses a vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone as defined in Claim 8, said microprocessor utilizing the ID packet from the phone to identify a look-up value in a table, said microprocessor utilizing the look-up value to generate a PHF packet and send it to the telephone as part of the PHF control means (col. 9 line 15 thru col. 10 line 30).

Regarding claim 14, Lee discloses a vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone having internal audio circuitry for an internal speaker and an internal microphone (abstract, fig. 1-2), comprising:

a) a base unit (fig. 2),

b) a vehicle separable connector quickly connectable to the vehicle's power supply for supplying power to the base unit, said base unit including a hands free speaker and a hands free microphone (abstract, fig. 1-6, col. 2 line 8 thru col. 3 line 10),

c) a switch (#15 fig. 2) in the base unit for sending an AHF packet to the telephone for commanding the telephone to disconnect the telephone's internal speaker and internal microphone and connect the internal audio circuits to the base unit, and to activate the base unit hands free speaker and hands free microphone, said microprocessor repeatedly sending the AHF packet to the telephone for maintaining the telephone in an AHF mode (fig. 1-6, col. 2 line 8 thru col. 3 line 10). However, Lee does

not specifically disclose a microprocessor in the base unit for sending an AHF packet to the telephone.

Braitberg et al. teaches a microprocessor in the base unit for sending an AHF packet to the telephone for commanding the telephone to disconnect the telephone's internal speaker and internal microphone and connect the internal audio circuits to the base unit, and to activate the base unit hands free speaker and hands free microphone, said microprocessor repeatedly sending the AHF packet to the telephone for maintaining the telephone in an AHF mode (fig. 14-15, col. 11 lines 46-55). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Lee system with the teaching of Braitberg et al. of microprocessor sending the AHF packet in order to maintain the telephone in the desire mode. This is also well known in the art.

Regarding claim 15, Lee further discloses a vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone as defined in Claim 14, said switching mode to PHF to send PHF packet to the telephone for commanding the telephone to connect the telephone's internal speaker and internal microphone to the internal audio circuits, said microprocessor repeatedly sending the PHF packet to the telephone to maintain the telephone in a PHF mode. However, Lee does not specifically disclose a microprocessor in the base unit for sending a PHF packet to the telephone.

Braitberg et al. teaches a microprocessor in the base unit for sending an PHF packet to the telephone for commanding the telephone to disconnect the telephone's internal speaker and internal microphone and connect the internal audio circuits to the

base unit, and to activate the base unit hands free speaker and hands free microphone, said microprocessor repeatedly sending the PHF packet to the telephone for maintaining the telephone in an PHF mode (fig. 14-15, col. 11 lines 46-55). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Lee system with the teaching of Braitberg et al. of microprocessor sending the PHF packet in order to maintain the telephone in the desire mode. This is also well known in the art.

Regarding claim 22. Lee discloses a vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone having internal audio circuitry for an internal speaker and an internal microphone (abstract, fig.1, fig. 4-5), comprising: a base unit, a vehicle separable connector quickly connectable to the vehicle's power supply for supplying power to the base unit, said base unit including a hands free speaker and a hands free microphone (fig. 1), and a circuit (fig. 4-5) in the base unit. However, Lee does not specifically disclose a duplex circuit.

Braitberg et al. teaches a hands-free kit for a mobile wireless telephone, base unit including a duplex circuit for attenuating the level of the hands free microphone at predetermined values of the telephone's internal audio circuits (fig. 14-15, col. 11 line 35 thru col. 12 line 54). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Lee's system with the teaching of Braitberg et al. of duplex circuit in order to match up with the audio level of the user's telephone.

6. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee (6,304,764) in view of Wilson (6,081,724).

Regarding claim 25, Lee disclose a vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone having internal audio circuitry for an internal speaker and an internal microphone (abstract, fig. 1, fig. 4-5), comprising: a base unit (#1 fig. 1), a vehicle separable connector quickly connectable to the vehicle's power supply for supplying power to the base unit, said base unit including a hands free speaker and a hands free microphone, and a circuit in the base unit (abstract, fig. 1-5). However, Lee does not specifically disclose a circuit in the base unit for reducing echo from the speaker.

Wilson teaches the circuit in the base unit for reducing echo from the speaker (fig. 2-3, col. 5 lines 42-57). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Lee's system with the teaching of Wilson of circuit in the base unit in order to eliminate the echo from the speaker to provide user with clear reception while in the conversation.

7. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee (6,304,764) in view of Wilson (6,081,724) and further in view of Chasek (4,339,828).

Regarding claim 26, Lee discloses a vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone having internal audio circuitry for an internal speaker and an internal microphone (abstract, fig. 1-2), comprising:

a) a base unit (fig. 2),

b) a vehicle separable connector quickly connectable to the vehicle's power supply for supplying power to the base unit, said base unit including a hands free speaker and a hands free microphone (fig. 1-6, col. 2 line 8 thru col. 3 line 10), and

c) a circuit in the base unit (fig. 4-5). However, Lee does not specifically disclose a circuit in the base unit for reducing echo from the speaker, [A vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone as defined in Claim 25, wherein the] said means to reduce echo from the speaker includes click less opto resistors.

Wilson teaches the circuit in the base unit for reducing echo from the speaker (fig. 2-3, col. 5 lines 42-57).

Chasek teaches means to reduce echo from the speaker includes click less opto resistors (fig. 2, col. 8-52). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Lee's system with the teaching of Wilson and Chasek of circuit in the base unit and opto resistors in order to eliminate the echo from the speaker to provide user with clear reception while in the conversation.

8. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee (6,304,764) in view of Wilson (6,081,724) and further in view of Puthuff et al. (6,021,207).

Regarding claim 27, Lee discloses a vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone having internal audio circuitry for an internal speaker and an internal microphone (abstract, fig. 1-2), comprising:

a) a base unit (fig. 2),

b) a vehicle separable connector quickly connectable to the vehicle's power supply for supplying power to the base unit, said base unit including a hands free speaker and a hands free microphone (fig. 1-6, col. 2 line 8 thru col. 3 line 10), and c) a circuit in the base unit (fig. 4-5). However, Lee does not specifically disclose a circuit in the base unit for reducing echo from the speaker, [A vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone as defined in Claim 25, wherein the] including means for summing inverted ground signals with audio signals to cancel noise.

Wilson teaches the circuit in the base unit for reducing echo from the speaker (fig. 2-3, col. 5 lines 42-57).

Puthuff et al. teaches means for summing inverted ground signals with audio signals to cancel noise (abstract, fig. 3, 5, col. 4 lines 15-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Lee's system with the teaching of Wilson and Puthuff et al. of circuit in the base unit and means for summing inverted ground signals with audio signals to cancel noise in order to reduce noise from the speaker to provide user with clear reception while in the conversation.

Allowable Subject Matter

9. Claims 16-19 are allowed.

The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

a) Regarding claim 16, The Lee reference discloses method and apparatus for a vehicle separable hands free unit for mobile wireless telephone having internal audio

circuitry for an internal speaker and an internal microphone, comprising: a base unit having an integral generally annular nose insertable into a vehicle power socket with a unitary housing to hold the speaker and circuit board in a fixed position (fig. 2)

This reference does not specifically disclose the vehicle separate hands free unit for mobile telephone, said base including a housing with upper and lower housing portions with portions of both the upper and lower housing portions engaging and clamping the circuit board, and a speaker claim-shelled between the circuit board and the upper housing potion with portions of the circuit board and the upper housing portion engaging and clamping the speaker in a fixed position.

b) The prior art failed to teach the vehicle separate hands free unit for mobile telephone as set forth in the Applicant's Remark pager 6 (page 16-17).

c) Regarding claim 17-19, these claim are allowed as being dependent upon independent claim that have been allowed.

Response to Amendment

10. Applicant's arguments filed 02/10/2004 have been fully considered but they are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Lee teaches a vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone having internal audio circuitry for an internal speaker and an internal microphone (abstract, fig. 1), comprising:

a) a base unit (fig. 1-6),

b) a vehicle separable connector quickly connectable to the vehicle's power supply for supplying power to the base unit (fig. 1-2), said base unit including a hands free speaker and a hands free microphone (abstract, fig. 1-6, col. 2 line 4 thru col. 3 line 10),

c) AHF control means in the base unit for commanding the telephone to disconnect the telephone's internal speaker and internal microphone and connect the internal audio circuits to the base unit and to activate the base unit hands free speaker and hands free microphone (abstract, #15 fig. 2, col. 2 line 20 thru col. 3 line 10),

d) PHF control means (control circuit with the mode selection of a switch are used to commanding the telephone to PHF mode) in the base unit for commanding the telephone to connect the telephone's internal speaker and internal microphone to the internal audio circuits and to deactivate the base unit hands free speaker and hands free microphone, and a manually operable switch in the base unit for selecting alternatively the AHF control or the PHF control (abstract, #15 fig. 2, col. 2 line 20 thru col. 3 line 10), [A vehicle separable hands free unit for a mobile wireless telephone as defined in Claim 1, wherein the], and Braitberg et al. teaches AHF control means and the PHF control means [are] being incorporated in part in a microprocessor in the base unit, said microprocessor generating and sending an ID request packet to the phone, and receiving an ID packet from the phone to determine the model of telephone (fig. 14-15, col. 10 line 10 thru col. 11 line 55), duxplexing (fig.14-15, col. 11 line 20 thru col. 12 line 54).

11. Applicant's arguments filed 02/10/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding claim 20, the Applicant argues the hands-free having the switch, and it is not optical switch.

The examiner disagrees, because it is a design choice of the type of switch.

Regarding claim 23, the Applicant argues a circuit in the base unit permitting connection of the base unit to a phone during a call without interrupting the call.

The examiner disagrees, Lee's reference discloses in fig. 2-5 a circuit in the base unit permitting connection of the base unit to a phone during a call without interrupting the call.

Regarding claim 25, the Applicant argues a circuit in the base unit for reducing echo from the speaker.

The examiner disagrees, Wilson's reference discloses in fig. 2-3 col. 5 lines 42-57 the circuit to reduce echo (echo-canceling).

12. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

703 308-9051, (for formal communication intended for entry)

Or:

(703) 305-9509 (for informal or draft communications, please label "PROPOSED" OR "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington. VA. Sixth floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph D Nguyen whose telephone number is (703) 605-1301. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00 AM to 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on (703) 308-5318. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9314 for regular communications and (703) 872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Joseph Nguyen

April 13, 2004

WILLIAM TROST
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600